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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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Milwaukee's "Reformers!"

By Victor L. Berger.

It is really laughable to see our Milwaukee capitalist papers, at a loss to explain the graft epidemic in our public life, always coming back to the conclusion that our public affairs should be run on "business principles," although it is patent to every one that the cancer of our city and county boards consists just in this: that they are managed according to business principles by business men.

Ex-Supervisor and Ex-Register of deeds, Otto Seidel, was one of the most indolent business men on the county board. No contract escaped his ever watchful business eye. He and his friends had to extract a profit from everything. And the business men on the outside, who had any business dealings with the business men on the inside, were ready and willing to pay these profits.

Only when one of the business men, named Strauss, was caught in an unlooked affair, sentenced and thus embittered, did he threaten to turn informer. Only then did Mr. Otto Seidel, who was mixed up in the same affair, make a confession. He did so in order to become "immune" and escape punishment.

Even this confession was business and nothing more. Everybody for himself and the devil take the hindmost—that is the maxim of every successful business man. It is also the motto of the business men in the county board. Only we hope that the devil will take some of the foremost this time—which is by no means certain. Terms, the god of business men, was also the god of thieves, with the old Greeks. And American business men worship the same old god without in most cases knowing his name.

Yet it would be impossible and ridiculous to treat every business man as a thief and a grafter, and punish him as such.

And while it is true that it is especially the smaller business men and the small shopkeepers with whom the grafting instinct is most typical—they graft comparatively with more intensity, in their small way, than do the big fellows—still it is this very class of small bourgeoisie that is always making a special plea for honesty, and especially for honesty in politics.

And it is also true that these small bourgeois politicians and small potato reformers, whenever they were elected to office, have invariably showed themselves to be worse grafters than their predecessors. But there is always a new crop of petty business men and petty reformers ready every year to stand up and take their places under the same old cry of "reform" and "business men for office."

A most glaring example of this kind can be seen just now in Milwaukee. The so-called half-breeds, or the followers of Robert M. La Follette, are by instinct, makeup and past history as wicked a set of grafters as their Stalwart brethren ever dared to be. As a matter of fact there was a constant flux from the Stalwarts to the Half-breeds and vice versa, according to how the jobs and the graft that were to be gotten reached around—for the men who did not get any, immediately turned "reformers." Theo. Zimmer, one of the present leaders of the Stalwarts, was one of the original La Follette men and original Half-breeds in Milwaukee. The office of sheriff made a Stalwart of him. The present leader of the Half-breeds, Fred C. Lorenz, was formerly a friend of Payne and Pfister. His past record has shown him to be for Fred C. Lorenz, and for Fred C. Lorenz only, first, last, and all the time, to put it mildly. Only the fact that he has not held an office for the last few years, and that he has kept in the background, makes it possible for him to play a political role again. Otto Seidel, one of the self-confessed grafters, ran on the Half-breed ticket last fall. And all in all, there is not the least bit of doubt in anybody's mind that the Half-breeds are in no way or shape better than either the Stalwarts or the Democrats. Only they happen to have the district attorney on their side. And this fact just now goes a long way.

But nothing shows the insincerity of the graft investigation more than the way they go about it.

Judging from the developments, our district attorney is trying to make political graft out of the business graft.

Not one of the bribe givers (except Mr. Hamburger and Mr. Chas. F. Pfister) has been indicted.

Mr. Hamburger was indicted because he happened to be one of the managers of the department store of Gimbel Bros., which from the mere fact of being a department store is an eyecore to every small bourgeois, who know nothing about the laws of economic development under the capitalist system. By indicting Mr. Hamburger, the district attorney hopes to get the votes of the trust-killers and small shopkeepers for the Half-breeds.

Even more objectionable to the lover of fair play—and every Social-Democrat stands for fair play—is the indictment of Chas. F. Pfister, the chief of the Stalwarts, for "stealing" \$14,000 from the Wisconsin Rendering Co. Every man and woman in Milwaukee knows that the millionaire banker and manufacturer never stole the \$14,000, any more than did the district attorney. In fact, if it came down to a question of trusting a man with your purse, we could conscientiously advise any man to rather trust to Mr. Pfister than to any of the lawyers in the district attorney's office. And besides that the indictment of Mr. Pfister for "stealing" is absurd on the face of it—for he has no temptation to steal—it is also a criminal mistake, because the district attorney thus hurts the entire graft investigation and makes horse-play of the whole affair. Especially since both the president and the secretary of the Wisconsin Rendering Co. have declared in interviews that Mr. Pfister never took any money away from them. The charge of theft is therefore nonsensical.

On the other hand, every man and woman suspects, or seems to suspect, that Mr. Pfister has been bribing aldermen and supervisors. And the testimony of the president of the Wisconsin Rendering Co. and of the other witnesses before the grand jury, which gave the district attorney the ridiculous basis for an indictment and arrest on account of "stealing," ought surely to be sufficient for an indictment for bribery. That would have been common sense and reasonable. It would also be prosecution, not persecution.

Of course, everybody would still be asking the question: why were not the known and proven bribe givers indicted?

But, as I said at the beginning of the article, the Half-breeds want to make all the political graft they can out of these grafting investigations. They do not want to indict the bribe givers who may be of use to them. Their sole intention is to provide political berths for themselves and their followers by carrying the next election.

Now, with us Social-Democrats, this is a different story. We want to see justice done, as far as justice can be done under the present system.

And here is what we have to say: It is due more to the Social-Democrats than to any other agency that this anti-graft crusade was started in Milwaukee two years ago. For years the class-conscious Social-Democrats have by their propaganda sharpened the public vision—and have created a new conscience, the social conscience, which now more or less effects all honest and thinking people.

We have assisted this investigation in the past and we will do so in the future, but we want it bona fide, not as a trick to help the Half-breed grafter.

We want to have a thorough investigation, in order to show the people the political aspect of the present economic system. But we do not want to see this investigation used so as to make the graft-business a perpetual business for little lawyers and small business men who are making grafting their business.

And we want all the grafters and this includes the Half-breeds and the Stalwarts to be punished.

Since the Socialists have been in the Milwaukee city council the Milwaukee aldermen have done more work for less pay than ever before in the course of modern municipal history.

The nations of the globe are now preserving an armed peace. An armed peace, just think of it, you Christians. And yet some of you, because of your commercial, mammon interests, are trying to block the effort of the Socialists to apply a little Christianity to modern life. Don't like to take your own medicine, it appears!

A Chicago University professor declares that graft is no more prevalent now than it has always been in American government, only it is being exposed now, where formerly it was covered up. And he might have added that the present exposures will no more stop this commercial habit while the cause is permitted to remain, than bread pills will stop a railroad train.

It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back, it is true, but you can not always tell beforehand which straw is going to be the one to do the trick. Same with the movement for Socialism, lots of individual efforts will be contributed, but no one can tell which one will act as the final ent to sever the bands of the industrial slavery and send it over the precipice to its final destruction! Therefore withhold no effort.

It is getting to be a toss up as to which leads the most scandalous lives, the royalty of Europe or the codfish aristocracy of America. On the other side of the water they are doing their best to keep up their end, however. Countess Longay, daughter of the profligate King Leopold of Belgium, who escaped from an insane asylum where she had been locked up in order to further court intrigues, escaped some time ago and is now in Paris. Although immensely rich, she intends to show her contempt for royalty by selling all the precious gems given her by emperors and princes. Her father-in-law, Emperor Francis Joseph, is very much annoyed about it, and about some other things besides. When some time ago the countess decided to sue her father, King Leopold, for the inheritance left her by her mother, Emperor Francis Joseph asked her to desert because of the many scandals a suit of this kind would reveal, but the countess not only ignored this request, but with evident pleasure disclosed secrets which showed King Leopold to be the worst kind of a libertine, devoid of all sense of honor and decency—a fact which, by the way, did not surprise anyone very much.

When Francis Joseph reprimanded her she told him in plain words to mind his own business, or she would tell things from her own married life which would show the late Crown Prince Rudolph in a very unfavorable light. From that moment the breach between her and the emperor was complete.

If this thing goes much farther, Newport, Saratoga and Fifth Avenue will have to look to its laurels!

Only the Workers Can Be Extravagant.

Are you a lover of music? Are you able to comprehend and appreciate the works of the great masters? If so, you have no doubt experienced that pang of regret which so often comes to the lover of real art in music that there are so few who are able to enjoy the great classics; and sadder still the thought that there are many who possess the passion for music without being able to gratify it.

Have you visited the great art galleries and wondered at the lack of interest that is manifested—a few straggling visitors, and most of them strangers, perhaps—in a center of dense population? And many of these strangers visit the art centers merely because it is fashionable to do so.

Have you visited the magnificent libraries of the vulgar rich and seen the rows upon rows of works of the world's greatest authors, the condition of the bindings indicating clearly that about the only time they are handled is when they are taken down to be dusted? Interspersed with these great works will be found many volumes, as like as not, the whole value of which is contained in their elaborate bindings; for the commercial book pirate finds easy prey among the ignorant rich who are in the habit of stocking up their libraries for display rather than use.

And all the while there are countless thousands of struggling young men and women who hunger and thirst after knowledge, who burn the midnight oil and read with feverish zeal books borrowed from the public library in order to obtain a smattering of the light for which they crave; and the struggle often ends in shattered health or premature old age—or death. Here and there one survives the struggle and is pointed out as an inspiration for future suicides. And the unthinking masses look on and applaud those who have driven others to suicide or trampled their weaker fellow-beings under foot.

In order that the workers may not allow their ambitions to lead them into extravagance, music and musical instruments of the better order, paintings and sculpture, and books of real worth are classified as luxuries—and it is considered criminal for the workers to indulge in luxuries! It is their high privilege to produce these luxuries for their betters—the idle and vulgar rich.

If every worker were to obtain what in justice is his—the full product of his labor—there would be no luxuries. Eliminate profits and only the workers would be able to obtain the good things that are now classed as luxuries. We need a press devoted to the task of teaching the worker what he should expect and demand in exchange for his labor; a press that will teach him that such phrases as "extravagance," "economy," "luxury," etc., are used merely to keep down the market price of his labor. Surely the product of labor is not too good for the laborer—the creature cannot rise superior to its creator.

Milwaukee is the center of the live Socialist movement of the country and an ideal place for the establishment of a Socialist daily. A printing plant of our own is a necessary step in that direction. Boom the fund. We have almost reached the first thousand mark.

Printing Plant Fund.		G. Salvatore		50 Wm. Bloedorn	
Previously reported	\$789.93	Anton Olsen	25	Fred Witte	25
E. R. Evans	2.00	J. H. Haas	25	Walter Weber	25
F. A. per J. H.	10.00	G. C. Koegel	25	Oscar T. Holberg	25
A. A. Ten Eyck	1.00	Chas. J. Soergel	25	Frank Chomoraki	25
S. A. Langer	.50	G. W. Wastjen	25	Georgyanna Aurora	25.00
Emil Weigel	.50	E. W. Deslin	25	John Fischer	.50
Joe Rasmussen	1.00	Geo. Berggren	25	Octo Harbicht	.50
Nick Weber	1.00	J. Westerland	25	Geo. Knoch	2.00
Octo Mackay	.75	Guid. Lorenz	25	Ed. Ziegler	1.00
Wm. Mackay	1.00	Sam'l J. Marx	25	G. H. Olson	1.00
H. W. Miller	2.00	John J. Berthel	25	Typographical No. 10	10.00
Chas. Zimmler	.40	John Jarosch	25	Wesley Willis	.50
Henry Salomon	1.00	Richard Reinhardt	25		

Labor Day Issue of the HERALD!

On Sept. 2, The HERALD will issue its annual Labor Day edition brim-full of just the things every patriotic wage worker ought to read on such a day, and an improvement even on all our preceding Labor Day issues. The brightest minds in the Labor movement will contribute, besides an abundance of historical matter, etc. Make the widest possible use of it, comrades! When you now seed sow the best seed you can get, so as to make your effort produce the best possible results. Unions and branches should send in bundle orders at once! Order a thousand copies at \$7.50. Other lots in proportion. DO NOT DELAY!

Here's glad news for the men of family who have been out of work—the wheat fields of the West are calling for men. All these discouraged men of the East have to do is beat their way on freight trains to the Western fields, then let the bonanza farmers coin money out of their sweat, and then when the harvest is over get back home as best they can. Oh, it's simply fine the way the capitalist system economizes the labor force of the land, simply great!

Banker Bigelow, who stole millions and is now getting soft work as a government prisoner at the Leavenworth penitentiary, was naturally violently opposed to Socialism. He felt that it meant theft and that it would "impair the purity of the home." Now his library has been inventoried preparatory to auctioning it off and such a large number of obscene books were found in it that it had to be divided so that no improper book should be offered for sale and thus get the administrator into conflict with the purity laws of the land. So you see how hollow were both of Bigelow's reasons for opposing Socialism. Bigelow himself was both a thief and immoral. And Bigelow is like a good many others of "em!"

An interview with Charles Pfister at the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, which appeared several days ago in the Milwaukee Free Press, closed with these words: "Then Mr. Pfister turned on his heel and went into the bar room on the arm of Chief of Police John T. Janssen." Of course it is no new news that Milwaukee's chief of police spends a large fraction of his time at the Hotel Pfister lobby, but the company he keeps is somewhat illuminating, nevertheless. It shows who he serves, although employed by the people. Not long ago there was a case in court in which the Hotel Pfister prosecuted a boy eighteen years old for drinks sold him from the hotel bar. Was the hotel's license taken away by recommendation of the chief because the law forbidding the sale of liquor to minors had been broken? By no means. But at the Social-Democratic picnic at Schlitz Park last month, frequented by the working class, this same chief of police had an officer stationed at each bar in the park in a vain effort to get up a case of selling liquor to minors. The public employs the chief of police, but which class does he serve!

The cause of Socialism needs YOU now. Not after the battle for human rights has been fought and won.

The newspaper story about Dalrymple of Glasgow stating that municipal ownership in America was impracticable turns out to be a misrepresentation out of the whole cloth. He says he never dreamed of saying such a thing and that he has no such conviction. The mendacity of the corporation press is utterly without limit.

The price of a sirloin steak has doubled since 1900. How do you like it, Mr. Consumer? The cost of chicken has increased nearly treble since 1900. How do you like it, Mr. Supporter-of-Capitalist-Party-Prosperity? The price of living is constantly screwed up by your capitalist, profit-sucking tormentors, yet you go on approving of the thing by voting them into continued power. Where are you at, Mr. Independent American Citizen!

When over a hundred women, accompanied by their progeny, appeared before a New York magistrate in one day seeking to prosecute husbands for desertion, the papers talked wisely and humanely of the whipping post as a cure for this growing evil. Of course the capitalist system that makes it hard for a man to get honest work and to get a decent living by it when he does get it, has nothing to do with the great number of family desertions, Oh, no!

In its August issue *The Commons* of Chicago comments on the recent incidents in the national labor movement, in effect, as follows: "The last abortive scheme, the 'Industrial Convention,' called late in June in Chicago to consider the advisability of an 'international industrial union,' has faded away through internal dissensions and the pricking of the bubble that was found to indicate only paper organizations. In back of many of the 'delegates,' although E. V. Debs and A. M. Simmons of the Socialist party were prominent among the callers of the convention, the latter soon became dominated by such a man as Daniel DeLeon of the small Socialist Labor party (opposed to the Socialist party led by Debs) and T. J. Hagerly, who is reported to be hostile to political action by the workers whom he believes can only win their way through the medium of strikes. This development caused the main body of Socialist on-lookers to lose faith and the Chicago Socialist, which at first had hopes for the organization, soon confessed that four observations of the proceedings of the convention during the past seven days has led us to the conclusion that the prospects for industrial unionism as the outcome of the convention now being held in Chicago are anything but promising." The whole scheme was opposed from the beginning by the *Social-Democratic Herald* of Milwaukee, which maintains stoutly that the fight of the Socialists to dominate the mass of American labor must be made within the American Federation of Labor, not by a rival organization."

Our Thieves in Broadcloth!

By Eugene V. Debs.

THE recent disclosures in the affairs of the Equitable Assurance Company furnish a series of object lessons rich and juicy with food for meditation.

The most "eminent" financiers, statesmen, promoters, politicians and moralists in the land are in the list of thieves. "If" grafters who, if justice were done—which, of course, is a very foolish "if"—would all go to the penitentiary, not as common criminals, but as professional cracksmen, caught in the act of rifling the contents of the bank vaults of the people.

The list includes such well known Christian gentlemen—gentlemen and thieves—as Levi P. Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, August Belmont, Robert T. Lincoln, degenerate son of his illustrious sire, George Gould et al.

There are more than twenty multi-millionaires in the gang. Of course!

That is the way to get rich in capitalism and these are the buccaners who are held up by the public press—while they hold up the people—as paragons of purity, and models of manhood who were once poor, and unaided and alone "worked" their way from poverty and obscurity to wealth and fame.

One of our humorists, commenting on the experiments that are being made to produce, by grafting, a seedless apple, said that the gentlemen above named and their pals were engaged in the larger and far more important work of producing, by grafting, a cashless insurance company and a coinless community.

These gentlemen are the very cream of capitalist society; they represent the highest expression of its ethics and morals.

Caught in the act of robbing the unsuspecting people while admonishing them to be virtuous, honest and law-abiding, a snap-shot at the group reveals at a glance the brazen affrontery and vulgar duplicity of these rich and respectable rascals.

With them stealing is a fine art.

They are at once the best and the worst specimens of their system, the capitalist system, conceived in crime, brought forth in corruption, developed in robbery and perpetuated in slavery.

In this system to take from another clumsily and by force to satisfy an actual want or a pressing need is theft and punished accordingly, but to organize a gang of pirates in high life and for these pirates to concoct their conspiracies to rob the whole people of all they have is an achievement in finance and statecraft of such dazzling brilliancy as to merit the highest commendation.

Here we have a complete vindication of the theory of economic determinism.

Morals are but the reflex of economic conditions. The most eminent specimens the capitalist system has produced prove to be its most conscienceless scoundrels, its most colossal thieves.

The reason for this is self evident. The capitalist competitive system is essentially immoral, brutal, hypocritical and heartless.

These capitalist sand-baggers all attend church and solemnly join in the prayers that God Almighty may increase the opportunities of the prevar.

What a picture! And what an invitation for Jesus Christ and his rich man's cat-o-nine-tails!

Since the eruption of Equitable Assurance the pus has been flowing like fides of lava down mountain sides. It is the tapping of but one of the ulcers of capitalism. The rest are equally ripe and will be reached in due order.

Down with the capitalist system! Down with the exploitation of the working class! Down with the rich and respectable robbers!

Up with the working class! Up with the Socialist Republic! Up with Freedom and Humanity.

The end of the old and the beginning of the new are near.

All hail to the coming change!

Aug. 2.

A civilization that requires peace commissions has not yet emerged from the darkness of barbarism.

The post-office is Socialistic in ownership, but so long as it is in the hands of capitalist politicians it will be mismanaged. When the Socialists gradually get possession of it, it will be run in the people's interests and will be extended to serve their wants without regard to the corporations.

Gladly we stand corrected! We should have known better at the start. Comrade Thomas Burns of Portland writes us to say that Senator Mitchell, the old land fraud rascal of Oregon, "hasn't gone to jail and probably won't." Of course he won't! The law of this land was never intended to put big rascals in prison, only the poor devils without a pull and without the coin in their jeans to buy the best lawyers. They are the fellows whose slightest infraction of some trumpety law is visited with the most cold-blooded ferocity of which the law and the perfumed gentry who administer it are capable. Was there ever a worse travesty of justice than the "justice" that is ground out in the courts of this nation!

President Whitcomb of the Wisconsin Central railway gave the use of his private car to Bishop Shinner at the time of his installation at Green Bay, Wis. Did he do it because he believed in the bishop's religion? Not at all. Was it through promptings of philanthropy? No—and yes! You never hear of railroad presidents turning over their private cars to Socialist agitators who go about the country. That isn't the kind of philanthropy that pays. The agitators do not stand for the railroad's interests. But when a railroad president turns his car over to the use of the president, or a man of great commercial influence, or to a church dignitary, it is invariably done with a thought of something sometime in return. Thus wags the world—commercially.

In answer to numerous inquiries: The constitution of the Socialist Party of America does NOT provide for the issuance of charters. The word "charter" is not so much as mentioned.

Comrade Berger's articles on arming the people will be resumed next week.

Some Letters to an American Farmer.

VIII. HOW THE FARMER GROANS AT THE EXTORTIONS OF CAPITAL, YET GIVES CAPITALISM HIS VOTE ON ELECTION DAY. CONCLUDING LETTER OF THE SERIES.

By CLAYTON J. LAMB, of Dryden, Michigan.

Dear Brother Jo: Trusts are not altogether bad as most farmers think. The long-headed men who constitute the trusts are organizing the industries of the world. They are showing farmers and wage workers how to do business. They are systemizing production and distribution. They are using machinery to advantage, and, remember, the full use of machinery can only be had by organization and system. The more complete the organization the better will machinery perform its service. THE MACHINE IS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION, and Socialism proposes the complete organization of these social forces in the interest of the useful citizen.

For this social service the trusts are charging their own price. Farmer and wage workers are not paying enough attention to their side of this social contract. They are producing abundantly, but they leave the entire management of the business, particularly the transportation and distribution departments, to the trusts, and for their own useful services as working people, they more or less meekly, more or less grudgingly, take just what the trusts are forced to leave them. Instead of \$4,000 or \$8,000 per year they manage to subsist on \$437.

It is well known that "the law is a part of every contract," and Socialists at least understand that political parties are the social representatives of the economic classes—workingmen and capitalists. That the laws are made and administered by the politicians of both old parties in the interest of capitalists, of labor exploiters, is plain, and when a farmer or wage worker votes for the politicians of either old party, he votes for \$437 per year instead of \$4,000 or more. He votes into every contract laws in the interest of the exploiting capitalist class, and these laws fix the relations with the masters of the "system." IF THE GIANT LABOR BE IN CHAINS IT IS BECAUSE HE VOTES TO WEAR THOSE CHAINS.

The secret of the success of big capital is not so much of a secret after all. Big Capital organizes and systemizes its business. It doubles, trebles and quadruples the productive power of labor. It cuts off waste. It commands the use of the best machinery against which small capital using inferior machinery and poorer system cannot successfully compete. It causes goods to be produced cheaper; sells at less expense and thus takes the market from the little old fogies who hang to the old methods. Thus the trusts are creating a small class of capitalist owners and a large class of wage workers. The little independent producers, who are mostly farmers, are being squeezed out. CAPITAL IS SOCIALIZING INDUSTRY. Let Labor now proceed to the socialization of capital. Towards this we are rapidly proceeding in the due course of social growth. The air is full of Socialism. It is all around us. Even now we are in the midst of the social revolution.

But capitalists now dictate the terms upon which Labor produces and exchanges. Labor scarcely has a voice in the matter. Capital takes the cream because we consent to this one-sided business arrangement. We protest, we grumble, we "kick," but we consent. How do we consent? Now look out, Jo, here is the bold fact, WE CONSENT WITH OUR BALLOTS. And we can only withdraw our consent by casting our votes for more complete Socialism. In the arrangement of the terms upon which Labor serves society the ballot is Labor's only voice. If he is satisfied that the present capitalist class should absolutely dictate these terms, he does well to vote either old party ticket. If he wants the \$4,000 per year standard of living instead of the \$437 standard, he must vote for it. Farmers and wage workers get just what they vote for.

We cannot go backwards to the days of small capitalism. The machine, which is distinctly a social institution, forbids it and it demands not less, but more organization. Agriculture is the last of the great industries now waiting for organization. That half accomplished or even well begun, brings Socialism.

Facile production is creating a new social environment. The machine, by producing abundantly, is destroying capitalism. It brings with it the cooperation in production and distribution which can only end in complete cooperation—which is Socialism. The only other alternative is the absolute enslavement of the working class, which must go forward to Socialism or backward to feudalism and actual chattel slavery. A great machine, or combination of machines, the printing press, spreads information broadcast to the "four corners of the earth" and prevents any backward movement. Labor organizes and farmers go heels over head into politics, on occasion, to prevent this backward movement. Labor does not desire to be reduced to a condition of abject dependence. That is what both farmers and wage workers are fighting against, and, since exercise develops strength, these labor and farm organizations are in a fair way to gain in power. On the other hand capitalism, having turned over the very management of its interests to its employees, is becoming emasculated and is only kept temporarily alive by craft and graft.

In the Grange and Alliance movements wage workers were not interested. They failed to support the farmers in those movements and there were no very good reasons why they should have supported them, because, as between small capitalism and big capitalism, Labor had little to choose. Either meant the continued exploitation of wage labor. As capitalist farmers can only offer continued servitude to wage labor, but as workingmen, as producers of wealth, they have a common interest—an identity of interest which must draw them together in social action. That "community of interest" between wage workers and farmers

can be shown by a simple arithmetical calculation, counting the average income of the average worker under Socialism at an equivalent of \$5,000 per year, and the income of the \$12,000 farmer at four per cent net, today (which would be \$400 per year) that the farmer's financial interest as a workingman is twelve and one-half times as great as his interest as a capitalist.

If there are good reasons why a wage worker should be a Socialist, then the financial reasons why a farmer should be a Socialist are nearly as great. And the same is true of all small capitalists.

The power which the trusts are exercising is distinctly a power to tax. They are exercising a purely governmental or social function. Let us not delude ourselves—the trusts are the real government and they can be superseded in government, not by political organization of small capitalists, but by the political organization of Labor. Effective organization of working farmers is only possible on the labor side, and when the industries of the country and of the world are organized by workingmen and for workingmen, then all the useful people will receive the blessings of machinery, and the rewards of Labor be most bountiful. And not until then will social usefulness receive its due honor.

Many people look upon Socialism as a great danger. Socialists are those who are in harmony with the laws of social evolution, and the only danger is in resistance to these laws. The propositions of the Socialists must, and so far as I know they do, stand the tests of every recognized science at every point of contact. This being done, it follows that Socialism is itself a science which can be learned and used by men for their benefit as are the other sciences.

All around us we see the evidences of the progress of society from competition to cooperation. Among these evidences are the trusts themselves, labor unions, alliances, granges, our common schools, our publicly owned roads, bridges, libraries, parks, mutual insurances, clearing houses, our postal system, businessmen's associations, municipal ownerships, hospitals, colleges, drainage and irrigation works, and many others, all driving towards the inevitable goal—Socialism. From our own observations and experiences, from study and from history we can learn somewhat of the course of social evolution. We can calculate in part the social effect of the introduction of machinery. We Americans pride ourselves on the thing we call progress, which is only another name for social growth, and as sensible citizens we should trace these laws and act in harmony with them. It is worse than folly to oppose the due progress of social evolution, and from such opposition only evil can result.

When farming was done with a fire-sharpened stick and later when it was done by simple tools, greed was actually necessary to the preservation of life. But with society organized to use the machinery of production to the best advantage there will be no necessity for greed and greed will disappear, and with it a long list of social evils—even war itself. To be a Socialist is to be in harmony with the known laws of social progress.

Dryden, Mich. Yours Fraternally, C. J. Lamb.

Socialist Aldermen at Work!

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers.

IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grants, Edward Schranz, Nicolas Petersen.

IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD: Frank Bessie, James Sheehan, Charles Jenks, Gustav Geerds.

IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Koertsmann, N. P. Nielsen, Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Pold.

The Socialists scored again in the Milwaukee city council last Monday and for the time being at least saved the citizens from having another public service octopus saddled upon them. The project in question was that of the Central Heating company, which was being promoted by a man named Falls, who hails from Detroit. Milwaukee has had experience with corporations that look like and lamb-like when they begin to seek franchise favors, but which become a source of extortion and of corruption to the city government and to city politics once they become entrenched. The Falls proposition looked rather good to some of the aldermen at first, but they found their arguments about its safeguarding the people somewhat dimmed when it was learned that its franchise in Detroit had been given it under conditions much more favorable to the people. Then the company agreed to various amendments and had the thing worked up so that an effort was made to pass it at Monday's meeting. Then Seidel, Melms and other Social-Democratic aldermen took a few falls out of it and so rattled its promoters that at a lunch from a committee clerk, who had been lobbying for the measure, its friends in the council had the proposition sent back to the judiciary committee on the plea of Ald. Koerner, who had suddenly discovered that he was not sure what he stood on the measure and who had some alleged friends among the master steamfitters who wanted to be heard before the committee.

Strong arguments for the ordinance were made by Aldermen Fiebrantz and Stiglbauer. It was opposed by the Socialists who claimed it should be referred to a vote of the people in accordance with the resolution of Ald. Walter. The latter made a strong plea for the referendum insisting that the people's streets are to be given away by the franchise and that the people should be permitted to say yes or no to the proposition. The friends of the franchise insisted that the public has been safeguarded more in this franchise than in any that has been presented to the council in years. Ald. Seidel remarked that this was not saying much.

Ald. Welch questioned the legal right of the city to grant such a franchise, but a motion to refer the question to the city attorney for an opinion was voted down. The question will be looked into, however. In the course of the arguments

Ald. Mallory made a hot attack on the referendum, claiming that the founders of the government being all-wise and deciding for representative government, that principle should prevail. He didn't want the people to have anything to say themselves as to how their streets should be used, and he was careful to overlook the fact, although himself a "Democrat," that the national constitution was originally adopted by a referendum. His arguments were so out-of-date that Ald. Welch took the floor and picked them all to pieces in one of the neatest short speeches heard in the council chamber in years.

In fact it seemed to be Ald. Welch's day to score, as his resolution against granting any more illegal bay window ordinances (a practice the aldermen have been addicted to for years) passed by a good majority, by 28 to 11 in fact, and he also introduced a resolution on the "ride open town" proposition that got headlines in every city paper. It was as follows:

Whereas, the city of Chicago now has a chief of police who is really attempting to enforce the law; and

Whereas, hundreds of gamblers and other criminals are leaving the city of Chicago in order to follow their nefarious business elsewhere; and

Whereas, the city of Milwaukee, by reason of the "wide open" policy pursued by the present administration, offers a most attractive field to these expatriated criminals;

Resolved, that the mayor and chief of police of the city of Milwaukee be and they are hereby requested to imitate the example of the mayor and chief of police of Chicago, by enforcing the laws and ordinances against all criminals, especially gamblers and other holdup men.

Ald. Seidel created something of a stir when he opposed the sending of the Milwaukee fire chief to the Duluth fire chief convention on the ground that Milwaukee would not feel very proud of being represented there by a man resting under a grand jury indictment. The proposal passed, however, the Socialists being the only ones to vote against it.

The Socialists, however, succeeded in defeating a scheme to load up the fire department with high priced alarm boxes surrounding the desire for which there was a good deal that looked suspicious.

An attempt to put Ald. Heath in a hole in the matter of his garbage crematory investigation minority report, resulted in a turning of the tables on the framers-up of the scheme. Ald. Bog took the floor and began a bitter tirade against Ald. Heath, but was called to order. He had the Heath report sent to the Health committee "where Ald. Heath could be made to show his authority for his criticisms of public officials" in his report. But his face grew long when he discovered that this pleased the Socialists, and when Ald. Heath introduced a resolution empowering the committee to subpoena witnesses and wanted immediate action thereon, delay tactics were resorted to and the resolution was sent to the Finance committee.

Ald. Seidel introduced an ordinance by which the right to use the streets by heating companies should be leased to the highest bidder, the city thus getting something in return for the valuable privilege

granted and being in a position to protect itself from such public service corporations.

At the meeting of the Milwaukee county board last Tuesday a bold-faced scheme to defeat the letting of a contract to an expert to prepare an up-to-date set of tract indices for the register of deeds' office was defeated and the contract for \$66,000 let to H. J. Weeks, who agreed to pay no less than \$50 a month for the copyists who will be engaged upon the two-years' work. The effort to block the letting of the contract came from the La Folletteites and the Republican county chairman, Lorenz, who wanted to get the work in their own hands in order to make political use of the large number of copyist jobs to be given out. Their tactics were brazen and reflected no credit on their pretensions to being reformers. Reform politics seems to smell quite as bad as the regular old party sort.

Supervisor Jaske introduced a resolution for a committee of three, one man for each of the three parties, to confer with the district attorney and to devise ways by which the 200 indictments and over of city and county officials might be brought to speedy trial.

My Experience as a Member of the Wisconsin Legislature.

The five Social-Democrats elected to the Wisconsin legislature considered it their duty to legislate and work for the interest of their class and to consider all bills from that standpoint.

My experience has shown me that Socialists elected to legislative bodies have a good deal to learn.

In the Wisconsin legislature three capitalist factions were represented, the Half-breeds, the Stalwarts and the Democrats. The Half-breeds, while posing as reformers, in my opinion have no claim to that title. While in a limited degree they try to curtail the power of the corporations, they always take into consideration the private interests of these corporations, and would enact no laws which they considered injurious to their interests. They believe that they are the coming party, and they will no doubt have quite a following, since the people are discontented and want something different and will have to pass through this form of legislation before they become convinced that nothing can save them except the Social-Democratic party. It is my firm belief, founded on experience, that in legislative bodies Socialist representatives should vote for and support such reform measures, in order to hasten the line of thought and finally convince the working people that they must stand for a party which upholds their interests, as the Social-Democratic party represents them.

The Stalwarts and Democrats are one and the same party. They stand strictly for the interests of corporations and oppose every piece of legislation looking towards reform.

We were courteously treated by all members of the legislature, espe-

cially in the latter part of the session.

The work accomplished in this legislature was satisfactory to me, and I hope it will also be satisfactory to our class, the working class. All of our members were placed on different committees. I was on four Senate committees, the committee on Corporations, the committee on Public Health and Sanitation, the committee on Finance, Banks and Insurance, and the committee of Manufactures and Labor. Of the last named I was chairman.

In the Assembly, Comrade Brockhausen was a member of the Committee on Manufactures, Comrade Alldridge of the Judiciary Committee, Comrade Berner of the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, and Comrade Strehlow of the Committee on Cities.

About thirty bills were introduced by our members, all in the interests of labor. Of this number we succeeded in passing nine bills, as follows:

1. A bill relating to election inspectors.
2. To prohibit the use of wood alcohol in certain places where it endangers life or health.
3. To prohibit the assignment of salaries and wages of married men except by an instrument in writing signed by the wife of such married man and witnessed by two disinterested witnesses.
4. An act providing for furnishing and use of safe scaffolding, hoists, stays, ladders or other mechanical devices used in the construction of a building.
5. To authorize the appointment of 10 factory inspectors.
6. To regulate the operation and use of emery wheels or emery belts of all kinds in factories or workshops.
7. To provide for the filing of reports of accidental injuries taking place in factories or workshops and for publication of the same.
8. Relating to costs in supreme courts.
9. Giving truant officers the power of assistant factory inspectors.

Jacob Rummel.
Milwaukee.

Wisconsin Notes.

Branch No. 1 of Wauwatosa will hold its picnic at Zastrow's Grove, corner of Blue Mound and Holly, on Sunday, Aug. 20. Comrades will do well to make no other date for this day, but attend the picnic of this enterprising branch, and enjoy social intercourse with the Wauwatosa members in this pleasant little grove.

Comrade Buech will speak in Racine Aug. 12, and Comrade Seidel in Kenosha Aug. 19.

Fond du Lac comrades are arranging for lectures and public meetings in their town. Fond du Lac was one of the hardest nuts for our organizer to crack in the whole state of Wisconsin, and we are glad to see that the new branch is going right to work to spread the propaganda of Socialism. Success to Fond du Lac!

Hurry in those new subscriptions. If you get them in during July, August and September you may win a prize.

HERE YOU HAVE IT! GET POSTED.

Socialism Made Plain, cloth	\$0.50
Social-Democratic Herald, 1 yr.50
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Socialism (by Engels) ..	.05
Socialism and the City (by Gaylord)05
Confessions of Capitalism05
Socialism and Prohibition05
Coming of Socialism (Vanguard)05

Total.....\$1.50

Will send the above, post paid, for a dollar bill. Address this office.

National Lecturers.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are:
John Collins, Aug. 13, Muskegon, Ind. Terr., after which he will spend a few days in Chicago, arriving in New York City about Aug. 20.

George H. Goebel, Aug. 13, enroute; 14, Little Rock, Ark.; 15, Argenta; 16, Ozark; 17, Jenny Lind; 18, Fayetteville; 19, Centerton.

R. Feigenbaum (Jewish): Aug. 10, Milwaukee, Wis.; 11, Chicago, Ill.; 12, Enroute; 13, Cincinnati; 14, Enroute; 15, Washington, D. C.; 16, Baltimore, Md.

A number of applications have been received from points in the New England states for Comrade Feigenbaum. These he will arrange direct after a few weeks' rest. He should be addressed at 122 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Ben. Hanford of New York will speak at a number of points between September 1st and 18th; a few dates are yet unassigned.

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The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you tipsy. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unwholesome. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

Tooth Extracted ABSOLUTELY Without Pain or Danger.

New Teeth, Best and Best \$8.00
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Teeth
Fine Fillings a leading specialty.

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DR. YOUNG, 415-416 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Hours: 9:30 to 6: Sunday, 9 to 12.

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COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

The Social-Democratic National Platform.

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government. We declare our policy to be the national political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; and the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the defense of the whole people.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. These parties stand for the maintenance and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete subordination of the workers of the world to the interests of the capitalists.

Resolved, that the American institutions came into the world in the name of the people, and that the people have a right to control them.

The Socialist movement views its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working class from the capitalists, and producing nothing but poverty, misery, and degradation for the workers of the world.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their position, and that the workers of the world are still divided and interested in the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, and the workers of the world are therefore in a position to win their freedom by the seizure of the means of production.

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measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and science are the basis of the modern world, and the workers of the world are the only ones who can preserve and develop them.

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Into the midst of this strife and crisis of the world, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from anarchy, from the rule of the few over the many, it must be by the union of the workers of the world.

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A Religious Journal Now Sees the Light!

Hints that the Dishonesty of the Present Day is Inherent in the Business System and that the Pulpit May Have to Preach Collectivism.

We take the following highly significant expression from the editorial columns of the *Homiletic Review*, published by Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York, and a leading religious publication:

A prominent New York clergyman prophesies that "the next great revival held in this country will have as its dominant note the question of ethics," and sees in the controversy that is now raging in regard to the propriety or impropriety of accepting "tainted" money for religious purposes "the first sign of this revival." His words suggest a profitable train of thought. That the public conscience is roused, as never before, to a sense of the dishonesty practised by many great business corporations is apparent. Questions of industrial ethics are being discussed on every hand. Books by Henry D. Lloyd and Ida M. Tarbell have been taken from the shelves to furnish indictments of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Lawson's astounding revelations of the methods of "frenzied finance" are being eagerly read, from month to month, and the quarrel that is rending the Equitable Life Assurance Society has supplied columns of newspaper material all the way across the continent.

The issues are complex, but there are outstanding facts. One fact, in particular, has impressed itself on the public mind. There is an insane individualism in American life today. Men act as if the accumulation of property were the only end of existence, and as if any means were permissible in realizing that end. In too many cases there is a disposition on the part of political and social leaders to overlook entirely the sacredness of fiduciary responsibilities. Standard Oil magnates have won power and money by ruthlessly crushing out rivals, by trampling the law under foot, by claiming special privileges. Officers of insurance corporations have betrayed trust funds by using them to promote their own interests. In its

fundamental aspect, the problem is simply one of old-fashioned selfishness—that is, the putting of the interests of self before the interests of the common weal.

In questions so clearly involving ethical issues, the pulpit can remain silent only at its peril. If it avoids the really vital problems of life, it abandons men when they need it most, and will in its turn be abandoned. It may rightly hesitate to pronounce verdicts on complicated industrial questions, but it can not renounce its moral mission. It can, and must, insist that the ethical standards which rule private life shall rule business life also.

One of the paradoxes of modern society is bound up in the fact that the collective conscience is so much duller than the private conscience. We do as nations what we would never dream of doing as individuals. A man who could not be induced to kill his neighbor, whatever the provocation, marches out in war time, with a clear conscience, to kill somebody else's neighbor. A man who is a model of the virtues in his domestic life loses every restraining scruple in his business dealings. Mr. Rockefeller, when questioned recently as to how he reconciled his business transactions and his moral principles, is reported to have made the significant reply: "The Standard Oil Company is not a philanthropy. It is a business conducted along the lines that are laid down in the business world as being those of today." In these words he exposed the heart of the whole problem. And just because the standards of the "business world" are held to justify disregard for law and the rights of others, it is the imperative duty of the pulpit to indict those standards, and to use all its influence to supplant them with other and higher standards. It may be that an investigation of business conditions will lead to a realization of the fact that the dishonesty of our day is inherent in our competitive system. In that event, it will be

come the duty of the pulpit to accept the new alternative, and to turn men's faces toward a cooperative society, which being itself ethical, will make it possible and practical for each individual to live out his highest ethical ideals in conformity with the whole social order.

SUCCESS.

Ripon College also has learned that the emblem of "success" is made thus: \$. At the last commencement, according to the Milwaukee Sentinel, the college departed from its time-honored custom of having the address delivered by some eminent divine or some noted "star" in the world of letters. This year Ripon has turned to the commercial world and selected one of Chicago's exploiters of labor, Alexander H. Revell.

Mr. Revell told his audience that success in the business world is measured by the ability to obtain and to retain \$ \$ \$.

I have attended a number of commencements at endowed colleges this year. The trend of all these institutions is toward commercialism. Many of these are endowed by capitalists. The colleges claim to be denominational; but my observation has led me to the belief that the directors and trustees who direct its policy are all crucified to the parallel bars across the snake \$.

This is true of institutions from John D. Rockefeller's and Leland Stanford's down to the private village academy.

W. H. F.

Chicago.

Zola's Estimate of Jaures.

During his exile in London, at the time of the Dreyfus affair, Emile Zola, in conversation with his English translator, Vizetelly, expressed himself about Jaures as follows:

"In the course of the last 40 years I have heard all the French orators of note, even the much belauded pulpiteres. Gambetta was our last great orator. When he died there was not one left in any party or any profession. But since then Jaures has arisen, a born champion, leader of men, and one who knows how to charm the ears of an audience. He is at least the equal of Gambetta as an orator, and certainly as upright also. The French Socialists have never before possessed such a leader; and you may rest assured that Jaures, like Mirabeau and Gambetta, will leave his stamp on our time."

"I think him the cleverest, the most far-seeing, and at the same time most interesting man I know in the political world today."

With a sigh, Zola concluded: "The pen is undoubtedly a mighty weapon, but oh! the power of the spoken word; without that a people can seldom, if ever, be led."—Ex.

STUDENT'S CORNER.

* Correspondents are requested to write as briefly as possible, and on only one side of the paper.



A Question in Marx.

Asphalt Replies to "Senial." 11.

Editor Herald: In your issue dated May 13th Lucien Senial says that my question "Who paid the 3/-?" "arose from an erroneous conception of the law of exchange value," and proceeds to make comment on "the fundamental law of exchange value as conceived by Asphalt" with some notes on my "fundamental misconception." Any reader of the "Herald" who will compare my letter published in issue dated March 25th, with Senial's comments published in issue dated May 13th, will, I think, realize that my opponent evades the point, and misrepresents my position on the matter of exchange value in order to provide some material for himself to thrash at in the absence of sound argument opposed to the actual position taken by myself on March 25th. The concluding paragraph of my letter of March 25th shows beyond dispute that I am well aware of the distinction between cost and value, as made by Marx, and I asked my question in recognition of that distinction; I pointed out that Marx by his own reasoning and preceding treatment of the context was presenting an illustration (on page 109 Humboldt edition "Capital") in which the capitalist class was confronting the working class in a transaction intended to be a typical illustration of the genesis of capital (surplus value). I showed by reference to pages 76 to 82 of "Capital" that Marx's definition of surplus value or capital is, to quote his own words as given on page 79 (Humboldt edition)—"more money withdrawn from circulation at the finish than was thrown into it at the start."

"This increment or excess over original value I call surplus value." "It is this movement that converts it into capital." I further pointed out that my question, "Who paid the 3/-?" which on page 109 (Humboldt "Capital") is realized by the capitalist class as profit in the shape of a sum of money withdrawn from circulation (30/-) in excess of the sum of money (27/-) thrown into circulation in the manufacture of the commodity yarn, arose from (for one reason among others) the following situation, viz.: This famous illustration being given as typical of the process by which the employing capitalist class absorbs capital from the working

class, I wished Senial to explain how it could be shown that a class which enters the market with nothing but its labor power, and in exchange for that labor power receives a sum of 3/- in money, can then turn around and pay to the capitalist class 6/- in money for the product; the capitalist class by this procedure withdrawing from circulation a sum in excess of what it threw into circulation; for by such a typical transaction does Marx endeavor to demonstrate (not to my satisfaction, I still repeat) on page 109 "Capital"—that "the trick has at last succeeded—money has been converted into capital—equivalent has been exchanged for equivalent."

Readers of the "Herald" who have been interested enough to follow closely this correspondence between Senial and myself must have noticed that my opponent wholly ignored my letter of March 25th and chose to play upon a misrepresentation of my position re exchange value in preference to meeting the issue raised in the form presented by—not Asphalt, but by Karl Marx himself. I am not disputing the fact that capital is a product of social labor; I would certainly dispute the statement that capital is a product of wage paid common labor; what I am wanting to get at is a satisfactory demonstration that Marx is correct in his reasoning that capital is not acquired by selling commodities above their value. I am not at this point going to say definitely what my own convictions are, I will simply say at present that I am not convinced by Senial's letter that Marx is correct in his treatment of this subject; one reason being, apart from what is to me an inconsistency in Marx's work, that in practical commercial experience I do not think Marx is sustained by the facts. It must not be forgotten that Marx's specialty is not to show the fact that labor is robbed, but to show the "way," the "modus operandi" of the process; let no reader of the "Herald" imagine that I dispute the fact that labor is robbed, and grossly robbed. I simply challenge the correctness of the Marxian exposition of the "modus operandi," and Comrade Senial sustains the Marxian analysis. Now regarding the law of value and Senial's letter of March 13th he says "the Asphalt law of value arithmetically expressed is that 27/- = 30/-." Is it? Could not the same riddle be applied to Marx's own treatment of the illustration? I do not evade the issue.

(1) Does not Marx show that labor power is a commodity? and Senial agrees to it?
(2) Does not Marx show that labor power as a commodity is subject

to the same laws that govern the value of other commodities? and Senial agrees to it.

(3) Does not Marx show that the value of labor power is the cost of its reproduction? and does not Senial agree to that?

(4) If the above be true what becomes of Senial's ridicule of Asphalt because he asked the question, "Is not the cost of reproduction the law of value?" in general practice in commerce?

Will Senial with all his parade of philosophy in regard to value deny that the cost of reproduction is the law of value of labor power? Again re the expression that 27/- = 30/- and vice versa etc.—Does not Marx in his illustration on page 109 "Capital" say that in the transaction outlined by himself 27/- was thrown into circulation in the manufacture of yarn, and 30/- was withdrawn from circulation in exchange for the yarn and yet at every point in the game "equivalent was exchanged for equivalent," thus 27/- = 30/- according to Marx himself and it is just his sort of thing I fail to appreciate, although I do not, as Lucien Senial imagines, fail to comprehend. I ask who paid the difference between 27/- and 30/-?

What I comprehend is, and it is up to Senial to prove that I am wrong, that Marx has built his theory of surplus value on lines that do not correspond to actual practice any more truly than does Henry George's single tax argument. It is simply a theory and not a fact. Marx is resting wholly on the assumption

that on one hand are the owners of gold producing industries paying to the holders of all other commodities a sum of gold in excess for those other commodities (as yarn for instance) of their cost of production in gold, and that this margin in gold output between the cost of production and the gold itself, is the origin of capital according to Marx as opposed to the theories regarding the origin of capital according to orthodox political economists. My question Who paid the 3/-? surplus value to the capitalist class in Marx's illustration in view of Marx's own argument that the spinner (working class) enters the market with nothing but his labor power for which he receives full value (note this, Mr. Senial) at its cost of reproduction, is I think quite pertinent.

Senial started out on Feb. 4th (in the "Herald") with an attempt to show that the spinner (working class) paid this 3/- I ask him where does the working class get it from? and again, if as Marx himself claims "equivalent has been exchanged for equivalent" at every stage of the game, where does "surplus" value come in? I contend that equivalent is not exchanged for equivalent and in opposition to Karl Marx's theory I contend that profit is realized by selling commodities above their value, which is on the average the social cost of reproduction. Marx distinctly denies that profit is made by selling commodities above their value, and I take issue with his supporters.

(Continued on Page 4.)

WHAT THE ARENA MAGAZINE SAYS OF ALLAN L. BENSON'S GREAT BOOK "Socialism Made Plain."

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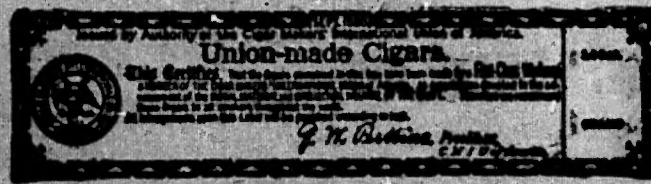
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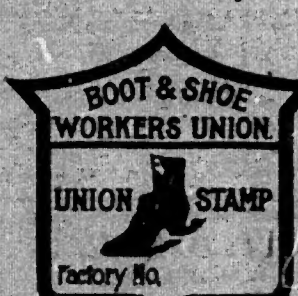
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GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



IN YANKEE LAND. The Socialists won their free speech fight in Oakland, Calif., on the first case in court. The jury stood 7 to 5 in refusing to send Socialists to jail for 50 days for speaking on the streets.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for July shows that the states paying in the largest amounts to the national treasury for the month were Illinois \$125, California \$115, New York \$100, Wisconsin \$79, Pennsylvania \$75, and Missouri \$45. These figures will bring small comfort to the malicious meddlers who have been trying to get the rank and file to think that Wisconsin was holding itself out of the national movement and party.

We hope the success of Towner in getting into the place on the national executive committee from which he had succeeded in having Berger ousted will not cause other ambitious members of the national committee to follow the precedent thus established.

Wentworth's joining in in the humiliation of Wisconsin was something of a surprise, it must be confessed. As to Berlin—we withhold comment.

The fellow Trautmann, who it appears was quite likely to be kicked out of his position as national committeeman of Ohio for traitorous conduct in speaking under S. L. P. auspices, has taken alarm at the turn affairs were taking and sent in his resignation to State Secy. Gardner. Max Hayes in his Cleveland Citizen said of the Trautmann case, in the last issue of his paper: "His term of office expires in a few months, and he can do no harm in the meantime for the membership has caught on to his curves. If he comes up for re-election he will be buried so deep in oblivion that he will never know what hit him. And then he can tear up his card again and go over to the delemites, where he belongs."

Minnesota headquarters has notified national headquarters that Thomas A. Hickey is working in that state in the interests of the disorganizing tactics of the recently expelled Minneapolis local and that his actions are in conflict with Art. 12, Sec. 4 of the national constitution.

The third ballot on member of the

national executive committee resulted as follows: Towner 22, Berger 16, not voting 13. Towner declared elected.

CALIFORNIA.—Recently the new mayor of Oakland cancelled the permit of the Socialists to hold public meetings on the street, a privilege they had enjoyed under the late Mayor Olney. No charge was made against the Socialists except that of obstructing the highway, which charge was shown to be unfounded.

The Salvation Army and others were permitted to hold meetings without interference. The Socialists went right on with their meetings, disregarding the threats of arrest. Then the arresting began, until there are now nineteen cases on the court docket. State Organizer J. B. Osborn was arrested seven times; State Secretary H. C. Tack six times; Wm. McDewitt, editor of the "Voice," three times; H. H. Lilienthal two times; and O. P. Philbrick one time. Up to this time but one case has been tried, and the jury stood seven for acquittal and five for conviction. As might be expected, public sentiment is divided as to the merits of the cases. The Citizens' Alliances are, of course, on the side which is trying to suppress free speech, and that is believed to be the principal power behind the mayor. Jail, and persecution, and mobs did not deter the early Christians from preaching the gospel; neither did they stop the mouths of the Abolitionists before the Civil war from denouncing negro slavery. It is a hopeful sign that the Socialists are everywhere confronting some of the same brand of reaction that characterizes the primitive Christians and the Abolitionists. Who can doubt that they will, in due time, triumph when it is remembered that they stand for free speech, a free press, and an observance of the golden rule in all of the affairs of life?

I listened to the addresses of Susan B. Anthony and Anna R. Shaw, on Equal Suffrage, in Oakland. The latter most eloquently depicted the evils of "child slavery." She painted a true picture of the ignorance, the degradation and crime of the country; she held up to the scorn of all good people the prodigious, heartless, greed and immorality of the very rich; she told how marriages were diminishing, how young men were refusing to marry, and how prostitution was rapidly increasing. All this was true, was well told, but when the gifted speaker came to prescribing the cure for all these ills, how painfully inadequate it seemed to a Socialist. "Woman Suffrage would right all these wrongs," declared Mrs. Shaw. Now once did she say that the present competitive system of business, and net-work of class laws have anything to do in producing the deplorable condition of things she so eloquently described. Truly may it be said, that the Socialists have a mountain of educational work yet to do.

B. A. DAGUE.

Alameda.

Referendum in the state of Washington for the removal from the State Executive Committee of G. W. Scott and M. Parsons resulted: Yes—115; No—116 votes.

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ACROSS THE POND.

The beautiful peroration of Jaures' suppressed speech at Berlin has sounded like a trumpet call throughout the length and breadth of European Socialism. The German Socialists have certainly scored over the Berlin meeting. Some of the inspired official journals say that the Kaiser is very proud of his Chancellor, and thinks he made a splendid move; but this must surely be only the silly pride of bravado. In one of the Reichstag constitutions—that of Oberhausen—an election was held a few days ago, and every device was used to discredit the Socialist candidate. The seat was an independent conservative one, and the idea was to put the Socialist in such a miserable minority in this aristocratic seat that the heart of the Kaiser would rejoice exceedingly. But when the votes came to be counted after the first ballot it was found that the Socialist had 6,214 and the bourgeois only 6,067 votes. There will therefore be a second ballot, and then doubtless the adherents of the democratic liberals, who polled 3,511, will combine with the aristocrats to throw out the Socialist. But whatever the result may be, Prince Bulow has had his answer. Socialism is stronger in Germany than ever!—Ex.

The Belgian Socialists have sounded a call to arms. Militarism in this little land has been getting stronger and stronger, and, urged by the King, the Clerical majority have made an increase of the dock accommodation of Antwerp the pretext for an increase of the fortifications as well. Belgium is a neutral state, and Vandervelde shows decisively that the motive at the bottom of this increase of military and naval expenditure must simply be unadulterated Jingoism.

The F. L. P. England, will publish at an early date a new pamphlet on "Municipal Milk Supply," by Councillor Short, of Bingley, who has made the subject a special study. The Fabian Society has just issued a pamphlet on the same subject by Dr. Dott, who is an expert on the medical aspect of the question.

NOTICE. Waterbury, N. Y.—W. J. Huff, 40 Lynde st., will take subscriptions for the Herald.

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FREDERIC REATH, Editor.

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Belong in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT OF IT OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The Inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

The Georgia peach crop is threatened. Not by the elements over which man has no control, not by insect life which baffles him at times, but by a man-made danger—the private ownership of the means of distribution, to put an end to which would be "stark staring Socialism," you know!

Now the Georgia farmers don't want any Socialism in their. They are conservative, old-party sort of claps and when they want to know what they think they consult the editorial columns of their old-party newspapers.

But somehow this individualism in industry that they have thought they stood for has finally showed to them its ugly side, and the private ownership of transportation, represented in this instance by the Armour car lines, has given them to understand that they are at its mercy and that they may be without means to get their fruit to market another year, unless they do just as the Armour octopus wants them to, that is, give the transportation company the lion's share of the value of their produce.

It is a good time for the Georgia farmer, rich man, white trash or cracker, to do a little independent thinking.

It is time he stopped to consider who the capitalistic ownership of the means of production and distribution is a good thing for, the capitalists or the people?

For if such a state of things in society can rob him of his industry in the matter of fruit raising, it follows that the same game is played in other directions, so that while capitalism is hydra-headed it is its one body that must be attacked and dispatched. The industrial class, of course, gets the worst treatment at the hands of the capitalist system, but "there are others," and those others cannot but get their eyes open sooner or later to the fact that their economic interests are not identical with those of the capitalist exploiters.

When in St. Louis De Leon denied point blank that he had ever called Debs names. "Indifferent or organizer" is about the mildest term applied to Debs according to a cursory glance through our files of the *People*, and the worst expressions we do not care to specify as we should thereby be giving them currency. It is not forgotten how De Leon started and reiterated the abominable lie about Debs being in a hotel robbery and losing railway passes, or later how he printed a railway handbill and tried to make it appear that Debs was being boomed by the railroads, whereas everyone that knows anything at all knows how intense is Debs' antipathy to the general managers. It was DeLeon, too, who sloped to print in his columns a certain brutal capitalist newspaper article about Debs and his lecture in a certain Michigan city. DeLeon also now professes comradeship with A. M. Simmons of Chicago, and yet it is not so many years back that he poured all sorts of billingsgate over Simmons. "Besides a knave Simmons is an egregious fool," was one of the milder comments he made at that time, and he also took frequent occasion to refer to the Chicago man as an "ulcer." All of which shows how easy it is for the cock-sure DeLeon to blow hot or cold as his schemes require, and how easily he carries his dupes with him in any back somersault he finds it profitable to indulge in!

Some men are like a rudderless, sailless ship that, however imposing as to bulk, must tie up to some stronger vessel or be in danger of all sorts of cross currents. They have got to have an authority for every thought they dare to think. They are as clinging vines. Thus Ford of the *Referendum*, who has neither the breadth nor depth for independent thinking as a Socialist and who therefore is at the mercy of phrases ill-comprehended, has been trying to tie up to DeLeon, but with not the best success. Recently he complained because DeLeon did not call him a comrade, while that great favor was bestowed upon Comrade

German Readers

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Womankind in the Making -- The Unvarnished Facts.

Newport, June 26.

All Newport is awaiting the inauguration of the most magnificent gown contest of the social world, as ever known. It will be participated in by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Philip Lydell and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

One of these four conceived the idea of having her summer wardrobe eclipse anything ever before seen here. She engaged an exclusive Parisian maker and gave him carte blanche. His only instructions were that he should make her the best-dressed woman in the summer city.

Unfortunately, her maid whispered the intended coup to the maid of another of the social leaders. No one has yet seen one of the famed dresses save the owners and the makers. —News Item.

Mr. American workman, read the above over carefully.

Do you know what it means?

It means that there is a class in America that has arrived at that point of imbecility that its members have nothing more to occupy their minds than trying to excel each other in starting the fashions.

Simons of Chicago, and now Ford's plight has been continued, for, a letter of his in the *People*, while it elicits a reply, does not draw forth the covered term. It is to laugh.

"It is a shame that a few jealous, would-be leaders should be permitted to strike so senselessly at our movement and our most worthy champions," is the clear-cut comment of a Louisiana comrade in reference to the Crestline resolution and the men who are hiding behind it and who have inspired it.

A QUESTION IN MARX.

(Continued from Page 3.)

On what ground will Lucien Sanial justify the arbitrary way in which Marx makes the selling price of the second 10 lbs. of yarn produced in his sample working day of 12 hours equal the selling price of the first 10 lbs. of yarn manufactured in the first 6 hours of this working day in the illustration.

Commercial practice does not follow the rule assumed by Marx? This point is well worked out in Aveling's "Student's Marx" Part III, Chap. VII, Section 2, on "Theoretical Case," showing that 10 lbs. of yarn sells at 1/6 per lb. because 15/- expended is divided by 10 = a result of 1/6 per lb. or 10 times 1/6=15/-. When the process is continued for another period of 6 hours the result is shown to be a further product of 10 lb. at an expenditure of only 12/1; hence the average cost of the day's product is 20 lbs. divided by 27/- = 1 1/5 per lb. but Marx arbitrarily retains the selling value of the whole 20 lbs. @ 1/6 in order to fix the situation to suit his theory, which does not accord with mercantile practice.

My contention is that we need an analysis of the economic transaction in perfect harmony with every-day economic practice. I claim that Karl Marx's theory is not in accord with harmony with economic practice, and that the argument for collective ownership will not necessarily suffer if my contention is sustained.

Henry B. Ashplant.

London, Ontario, July 1905.

N. B. I will hope to hear further from Sanial on the above.

Women have nothing better to think about than which shall wear the most talked of gown.

They have no other purpose in life. No good work to do. Nothing to make their fellow men and women happier. Nothing that the world may be better for their having been born and lived.

The only matter that they think about is HOW TO KILL TIME.

You say, thank heavens the capitalist class, the idle class is but a SMALL class.

Yes, it is only a small class.

A very small class.

But that small class, that very small class, owns the capital of the country. It owns all the means of securing a livelihood.

That very small class, that idle class can dictate to the BIG CLASS, the working class, whether it shall work and eat, or not work and starve.

The capitalist class is the master class.

The working class is the slave class.

Slaves to the class of women who are what? Brilliant? Intellectual? Women who can respect?

No; the class who never allow themselves to think, to study, or to do anything USEFUL.

Are you proud of your masters? It is nothing to grit your teeth about. You need not clench your fist.

This class is your making. It is your handiwork.

Your little ballot on election day made these people what they are.

If you don't like the job; if you want to give THEM a chance to be useful members of society; if you want to see how it feels to OWN YOURSELF, quit voting the capitalist tickets.

Vote for Socialism.—Union Sentinel.

Half Hours In The Herald Sanctum.



Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

As to Minneapolis Disruptionists.

Dear Herald: I note your comment in the last issue of the Herald on the circular sent out by the disruptionist faction of the expelled Minneapolis local, and will endeavor to give you some facts relative thereto.

First, the refusal of the State Executive Committee to recognize the deposition of Comrade Rogers is based upon the State Constitution, which gives Local Minneapolis the right to elect two members of the State Executive Committee. As the City Central Committee is a delegated body it could not assume the power invested in the entire local. Comrade Rogers was elected by a vote of the entire local, every member being given an opportunity to vote. This was before the local was organized into ward branches. Thomas Lucas, who was elected to fill the place of Comrade Parker, resigned, was chosen by a referendum of the entire local. The State Executive Committee had the authority of the State Constitution, and also the precedent established by Local Minneapolis itself for its action. It took the ground that as both members from Local Minneapolis to the State Executive Committee were elected by vote of the entire local, the Central Committee had not the power to remove its members, unless sanctioned by a referendum of the local. Therefore, the State Executive Committee refused to recognize the act of the C. C. C. until a referendum was taken.

Further, the Executive Committee denied the right of Local Minneapolis or St. Paul to instruct its delegates as State Executive Committee members, but could only do so as State Committee members. The State Constitution provides that the State

Committee shall consist of one member chosen from each local in the state, except Locals St. Paul and Minneapolis who are entitled to two. The two members from Locals St. Paul and Minneapolis also act as State Executive Committee members, but in this capacity are responsible to the State Committee as a whole, and are in reality representatives of the latter body. Local Minneapolis has the same right as any other local to instruct its members to the State Committee, but cannot instruct any member of the Executive Committee, which is to represent the State Committee as a whole. This provision of our State Constitution is similar to the National Constitution in this respect. The charge that the delegates to the C. C. C. who signed the protest against the unseating of Comrade Rogers did so under a misrepresentation of Comrade Nash is a base slander. The majority of these signers were not secured by Comrade Nash, and the protest was very explicit, and could not have been misunderstood. As to spite work being the motive of the Executive Committee in expelling Local Minneapolis, it is to be expected that those who have been trying for months to control or ruin the movement in this state would use false and slanderous charges in their endeavor to bolster up their own misdeeds. It is in keeping with their tactics.

As to the Fergus Falls matter, the Executive Committee did certainly refuse to expel this local at the request of the Minneapolis disruptionists. Comrade Boen was elected to the office of councilman as an individual, with no party designation. The National Constitution provides that no member of the party shall accept any political office as the gift of any other political party or organization. As this clause was not violated, nor any other clause in the National or State Constitutions, the Executive Committee did see fit to expel Local Fergus Falls. This would have been an anticlimactic assumption of power, contrary to the spirit of democracy and socialist principles. They state that Comrade

Three Big Prizes for the Three Months Contest!

First prize: One New Royal Sewing Machine, Single door, Parlor Cabinet style, absolutely dust and dirt proof—a happy combination of beauty, durability and convenience, from and exhibited at Bitker's, 18th st. and Fond du Lac ave., Milwaukee.

Second prize: One \$30.00 Schostak wheel, 22 inch frame; color, Indian red with aluminum, half-inch stripes, standard one piece Fambler hanger, Wheeler or Century saddle, adjustable handle bars, coaster brake, Bridgeport pedals, Diamond chain, Perfection anti-rust extra heavy spokes, leather grips, Triumph guaranteed tires, from and exhibited at Jos. Schostak's, 3rd and Cherry sts., Milwaukee.

Third prize: One Edison Standard Phonograph with flower horn and crane, value \$28.00, from and exhibited at Geo. H. Eleholz, 1340 Fond du Lac ave., Milwaukee.

This contest opened July 1st and will close Sept. 30th.

Here is the plan, open to every reader: Every yearly subscription will count five points, every six months subscription three points, and every ten weeks subscription one point. The person receiving the greatest number of points will get first prize, the next largest, second prize, and the next, the third prize.

It is nearly as easy to get a yearly subscription as one for a shorter period. But this contest is arranged not only to get subscriptions, but what is of vastly more importance, to make Socialists. And this cannot be done with ten weeks or six months subscriptions. Any workman, however, who reads fifty-two issues of the Herald is almost sure to become converted. Therefore, it was thought best to encourage the yearly subscriptions.

It will make no difference how many or how few points the three lucky ones will secure. Simply the three highest will get the prizes. Based on previous experience, it is safe to say that the winners will get perhaps from 100 to 200 points to capture these prizes. Of course, we can't predict how many points will be necessary, but the above is a fair average of what has occurred in the past. Never for one moment forget that it is as much to make Socialists as to get subscribers this contest is started for.

No employee in the office will be permitted to take part in this contest.

Either cards or subscription blanks can be used. The rate for five subscriptions or more per year is forty cents; for six months, twenty cents, and for ten weeks, ten cents. The paper can be sent to one address for as many years as desired at the above rate, and each year will count five points.

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For five subscriptions, \$2.00:

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Now, comrades, let every one get busy. This is your opportunity to reduce—even eliminate—our deficit. Once this is accomplished, the local organization will get all the profits from picnics, etc. What an impetus to Socialism this would be! Just think of the thousands of dollars for additional propaganda which would be at our command. To work then, comrades! Let's double our circulation and do it at once.

For ten subscriptions, \$4.00:

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Receipts of Remittances for Subscriptions are acknowledged by the number on the wrapper. Separate receipts are never sent.

Boen advised the local not to put up any candidates for office. This is a false statement, as the very opposite is true. Comrade Nash, our state secretary, wrote to Comrade J. C. Young, local secretary, for information on this matter and he was informed that Comrade Boen urged strenuously that the local put up a full ticket. When this matter first came up I wrote to Comrade Geo. W. Downing for information, and will quote the following from his letter in reply:

"After the election last fall, I brought up the question of preparing for a municipal campaign and urged the placing in field of a complete ticket. In this matter I was seconded by two or three comrades only, one of them being Comrade Boen. The only difficulty about getting a ticket up seemed to be that hardly any of the comrades wanted to stand for the offices." Thus you see the misrepresentations resorted to by these disruptionists.

You also give notice in another part of your paper that Local Minneapolis protested against the action of the Executive Committee in expelling the local by a vote of 19 to 1. This was not a vote of the City Central Committee, but only the faction of disruptionists, the loyal members, recognizing the act of the Executive Committee, refused to attend.

S. M. Holman, Nat. Committee member.

Minneapolis.

Dear Comrade: We started a local here with 40 odd names last winter after the election, but the same tactics cropped out that are now taking place in the national movement. One or two wanted to be the whole push and run the local to suit themselves, and the consequence was that February saw our local a thing of the past, and I find that this is one drawback to the movement and I fear that the dissensions among the party leaders or those that should be going to be the undoing of the party. The Co-operative Commonwealth has got to come sooner or later. But unless the Socialist party does not stop this bickering and hair-splitting it will come under some other party. Quite a number of Socialists around here have lost interest in the matter and say the party is just like the old parties, fighting among themselves to see who shall be the only pebble on the beach. I am sorry to see it thus, as it is working against us. As to Comrade Victor L. Berger, from his writings, I take him to be a whole-

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H

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HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET.
Telephone Main 1742.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock at Frazer Germania Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

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FREDERICK HEATH, 344 Sixth St. Rec. Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 218 Chambers St. Fin. Secretary
W. TONSON, 6601 Twenty-seventh St. Treasurer
M. WEINERLICH, 417 Eleventh St. Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, Frank J. Weber, 318 State Street.

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GRIEVANCE AND ARBITRATION: J. J. Handley, Wm. Breha, H. Sauer, Wm. Griebling, Wm. Dietrich.
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Meetings to be held by the Social-Democratic Branches during the next week.

Monday, August 14th, 8:00 P. M.
County Central Committee, Giljohann's Hall, 274 West Water st.

Tuesday, August 15th, 8:00 P. M.
21st Ward, Wegner's Hall, cor. Chambers and Bufum sts.
Cudahy Branch, B. Farrell's Residence, Cudahy, Wis.
South Milwaukee, Odd Fellows' Hall.

Tuesday, Aug. 15th, 8:30 P. M.
East Side Women's Club, West Park Pavilion.

Thursday, Aug. 17.
4th Ward Branch, Room 411 Germania Bldg.
5th Ward Branch, Socialist Home, 382 Washington st.

9th Ward Branch, 1216 Cherry st.
14th Ward Branch, Schuch's Hall, cor. 19th and Lincoln aves.
Town of Milwaukee, Lehmann's Hall, cor. Kent and Teutonia ave.
Layton Park, Dietrich's Hall, cor. 25th and Lincoln aves.

Friday, Aug. 18th, 8:00 P. M.
2nd Ward Branch, Brewers' Hall, 4th and Chestnut sts.
13th Ward Branch, 3rd and Wright sts., Raasch's hall.

30th Ward Branch, Dromofski's Hall, 1180 Hopkins Road.
22nd Ward Branch, Petersen's Hall, 2714 North ave.
Town of Lake No. 3, Bart's Hall, cor. 3rd and Oklahoma ave.

Saturday, Aug. 19th, 8:00 P. M.
Jewish Section Branch, Paschen's Hall, 323 Chestnut st.

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Williams & Brenke employes ... \$5.00

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Wonderland.

A six days' water carnival, governed by the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, will be held in the lagoon at Wonderland next week, commencing Monday evening. It is the only big aquatic event sanctioned in the West this summer and its events will bring together scores of amateur swimmers and aquatic athletes from Milwaukee and vicinity to contest for twenty valuable silver cups and trophies offered by the management of Wonderland.

The park will be spectacularly illuminated every night. The aquatic portion of the carnival will not be the only feature of interest. Those who do not take an interest in swimming will find plenty to entertain them during the week. The events of each will close with a spectacular illumination of the grounds and a novel display of Pain's water fireworks in the lagoon.

A. E. DUFFY—take notice, that on August 19th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Room No. 24, in the Miller block, No. 103 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis., I shall sell at public auction one typewriter, to satisfy my claim as pledgee, amounting to \$56.35, besides expenses of sale.

Lawrence Murphy.

Dated July 24, 1905.

MANISTEE AND LUDINGTON.

Only 75 cents every Saturday night to Manistee and Ludington and return, via Pere Marquette Line steamers. Decks 65 West Water street. Telephone Main 717.

Picnic Tickets.

The Picnic Committee is anxious to make a report of the recent picnic as soon as possible. To do so, it must have the co-operation of all of our readers who have not yet settled for their tickets. To all such we would say, try to settle for your tickets at once. By so doing you will not only enable us to make a report soon, but will also save the party considerable expense for collecting. Collectors will be sent out in a few weeks. If you should find it impossible to straighten out your ticket account before the collector calls, you can at least assist by having your tickets and money all ready with your folks at home, so that it will not be necessary to make two or more calls. The sooner the picnic affairs are cleaned up, the sooner work can start on our big fair to be held at the Liedertafel Hall, Feb. 12th to 18th, inclusive.

W. E. Acker is authorized to collect and receipt for picnic tickets. This will enable South Side readers to settle for their tickets without coming over to headquarters. Comrade Acker can be seen at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington street.

Previously acknowledged	\$100.00
Gotthold Hase, 701 Broadway	.30
Frank Friedman, 502 Broadway	.30
Jacob Kleinhaus	.150
P. Discher	.150
George Rommell	.150
G. E. P.	.100
Frans Chonowsky	.150
Fred. Grosse	.30
Martin Goreski	.15
Chas. W. Fallow	.30
Carl Brinkmeyer	.30
Robert Meder	.30
William Goebel	.150
H. Ellinger	.150
John Busby	.15
E. H. Rooney	.150
LeLon Kranzfelder	.103
Joe. Deubler	.15
John Dehl	.30
Rich. Hintz	.30
Ernst Hartum	.30
Julius Hartum	.120
Wm. Coleman	.150
Fred. Brockhausen, Jr.	.150
H. Busch	.150
Reinhold Klenzendorf	.150
Ed. Ziegler	.150
Otto Hilg	.150
Frank Deussen	.150
Joe Becker	.30
Arthur Schwabe	.150
Geo. Aecher	.30
Max Weitenauer	.30
Arnold Zeidlitz	.30
Frank Pahl	.150
Ernst Bauer	.103
Wm. Massett	.30
D. Stegermann	.45
F. Raasch	.150
Joh. Zogmann	.15
Louis Jungmann	.150
Ernst Meixner	.30
Frank Knrs	.150
Emil Wonnacher	.150
Chas. Angustin	.30
Otto Harbicht	.150
Wm. Wetzel	.150
Wanwatoa Branch	.30
Chas. Grabowsky	.45
Chas. Sellz	.150
Henry Lehr	.150
Chas. Quandt	.150
George Knoch	.150
Fred. Radake	.45
Chas. Obler	.150
Adolph Lang	.150
Henry Day	.150
Fred. Wall	.30
Max Brettman	.30
Herman Pagel	.30
Paul Sieg	.30
Adolph Mahke	.150
Alb. Borchert	.150
Wm. Aldridge	.150
Chas. Troemel	.103
M. Erich	.30
Mike Brandner	.75
Henry Nebring	.150
Frank Eaven	.150
Wm. Zabel	.150
F. W. Wolfjager	.150
F. C. Rader	.30
Carl Richter	.100
O. A. Olsen	.30
Albert Papke	.30
Joe J. Hirsch	.30
E. Schonauer	.150
A. Comrade	.150
Herman Walter	.150
Adam Schaffer	.30
Paul Luetten	.150
E. Eisenberg	.75
Wm. Leuke	.30
Th. Kleinert	.150
Wm. Ernst	.150
A. Uher	.103
Jacob Baleri	.15
Fred. Hebbner	.150
Fred. Royn	.103
Geo. King	.30
Fred. Kuckla	.100
Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 25	.250

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Regarding the Dividers.
[Contributed.]

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The capitalists will make overtures to you, Mr. New Movement. Your dual organization will be a welcome means to them. So will your label.

High sounding phrases of solidarity, class-consciousness or industrialism on paper can not be crammed down people's throats. These things are not for the stomach, but for the brain first.

It is a remarkable feature in this controversy that men who have long recognized industrialism, worked for it and supported it, should be antagonized by men who have but recently learned of this modern principle.

In a properly organized body of wage workers and particularly in its representative bodies there must be discipline.

The disciplinary clause, article 15 sec. 1 of the State Federation of Labor, reads very plain:

Section 1. No officer, organizer or deputy organizer shall engage in the advocacy of principles contrary to this constitution, or work with any organization, industrial or political, opposing such principles.

This section has not remained an idle phrase and had a whole-some effect when applied. It works well on people with a flickle conscience.

If you want to be a knocker, let every knocker be a boost for Milwaukee and Wisconsin, and all bona fide unionism.

Take Notice.

The united Socialist Singing Societies of Milwaukee will hold a grand concert and ball on Sunday, Nov. 12, 1905, in the North Side Turner hall. All branches are requested not to arrange for entertainments conflicting with this date. It is the duty of every comrade to do his share to make this entertainment a financial success, as the net proceeds will be given to the party fund of the S. D. P.

Paul Luetten, Secretary.

Organization Fund.

13th Ward Branch for literature \$4.25

MACHINISTS LODGE NO. 301.

All members of the above named lodge are herewith notified that a general meeting will take place on Monday, Aug. 14, 1905.

All members are supposed to be present, as the election of Grand Lodge officers will take place in this meeting, and every brother is supposed to cast his vote.

O. Borchert, Secy.

When you receive notice of expiration, make arrangements for the collector when he calls. Leave the amount with the people at home, and you may save this office some expense and the collector two or three extra calls. Help us economize and at the same time facilitate the work.

State Secretary's Report S. D. P. for July 1905.

Forward July 1	\$6.17
Dues received:	
6 of Racine	\$3.60
1 of Pardeeville	1.50
1 of Ladysmith	1.80
8 of Eau Claire	2.80
8 of Milwaukee	.30
1 of Ashland	5.40
1 of Irma	2.70
11 of Milwaukee	18.60
3 (Bohem.) of Racine	3.00
1 of Algoma	.90
10 of Milwaukee	11.50
19 of Milwaukee	10.50
7 of Milwaukee	5.00
2 (Jewish) of Milwaukee	2.20
17 of West Allis	4.70
17 of Milwaukee	24.60
9 of Racine	7.80
7 of Racine	4.20
1 of Boyceville	3.00
21 of Milwaukee	15.50
1 of Bayfield	2.70
1 of Rice Lake	4.30
1 of New London	1.50
21 (Finnish) of Kenosha	3.30
1 of Lannon	1.90
22 of Milwaukee	21.60
18 of Milwaukee	6.60
2 of Milwaukee	15.00
1 of Marinette	4.20
8 of Sheboygan	1.50
1 of Waukesha	3.60
11 (Women's) of Milwaukee	9.00
1 of Brodhead	4.80
1 of Pacific	3.30
1 of Kenosha	9.90
Carl Mohr, member at large	.30
12 of Milwaukee	20.70

Organization Fund	8.75
Campaign Fund	2.55
Sale of zittuns	5.65
Rebate of mileage from W. R. Gaylord	19.50
Total receipts	277.63
Error in dues of Br. J. of Eau Claire	1.50
Paid J. Reichert, state treasurer	250.82
Total expenditures	252.33
Cash on hand July 31	25.30
E. H. Thomas, State Secy.	

State Treasurer's Report for S. D. P. of Wis. for July, 1905.

July 1, Cash on hand \$ 4.05
Receipts from State Secy. 280.32
Total \$284.37

EXPENDITURES	
M. Langens for salary to July 1	\$ 9.00
M. Langens for salary to July 8	9.00
Soc.-Dem. Publ. Co. for rent, light, etc.	14.25
M. Langens for salary to July 15	9.00
J. M. Barnes for national dues	75.00
C. D. Thompson for salary and expenses for June	17.25
Wm. Tel. Co. for long distance services	1.45
C. & N. W. Ry. Co. for freight charges	.50
M. Langens for salary to July 22	9.00
W. T. Mills for services and expenses to Sheboygan	14.00
Smith Premier Co. for typewriter supplies	.75
J. M. Langens for national campaign expenses	1.00
E. H. Thomas for postage	10.00
E. H. Thomas for postage	27.00
M. Langens for salary to July 29	9.00
Total	\$210.07
Total receipts	\$254.37
Expenditures	\$10.07
Cash on hand Aug. 1	\$43.90
J. Reichert, Treas. S. D. P. of Wis.	

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Put this ad and 13c outline you to a 25c bottle of our famous cough cure. "K" Cut it out and bring to our stores.

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WATER CARNIVAL

AUG. 14 to 19 INCLUSIVE
(GOVERNED BY A. A. C. RULES)
50 yd. Dash "Class A" 8:00
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50 yd. Dash "Class C" 9:30
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Races take place in Milwaukee Lake
WEDNESDAY EVE., AUG. 16,
Milwaukee Canoe Club Night.
GORGEOUS IRID COLORED
ELECTRICAL ILLUMINATIONS.

EVERY AFTERNOON
CLAUDER'S BAND
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Spectacular Display of PAINTS WATER FIRE
WORKS every evening at 10:30.
Prismatic Fountains Diving Devils
FLYING FISH FLOATING BEACONS
NAGARA FALLS FLYING PIGEONS
SWIMMING SWANS ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN

ADMISSION 10c - CHILDREN 5c
All Cars Run Direct to Park
During Carnival.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The strike of the Machinists at Corliss is still on, the men are living in tents on rented ground so that they cannot be molested, and the company is being "strengthened" by the daily influx of strike breakers supplied by various labor supply depots established by the Parry people at Chicago and other points. These latter men are the usual shifting sort, men not skilled as machinists and quite sure to bungle any job on which they work. And this fact has some significance for Milwaukee from the fact that the Brown-Corliss people are building a 20-million-gallon pumping engine for the North Point pumping station and there seems to be good reason for suspecting that the work—that is, so much of it as has been done since the machinists went on strike—will be inferior in quality and that the city will therefore be the loser and he saddled with a pump that will not wear. Most of the strike breakers that come into Corliss do not stay any length of time and the union, through its business agent, F. L. Wilson, has taken a good many of them away. The other day Comrade Wilson took a bunch of alleged machinists to Milwaukee with the intention of getting them employment to pay them for refusing to take the strikers' places, but on questioning them found that not one of them had ever before worked in a machine shop. It looks as if the city of Milwaukee ought to put an inspector at the Corliss works to see what sort of work is being done on the big pump, and that it ought to do so pretty quick.

Some of the tactics of the management of the Corliss works, and especially the manager, W. S. Whiting, are not the most commendable. A boy named Holland, an orphan, who was apprenticed to the Corliss company and had nearly three years yet to serve, was called into the office recently and accused of trying to break machinery. He showed that it was not true and was sent back to work. But last week he was told to leave the works and refused a discharge slip, which means that he will be blacklisted and unable to get a job elsewhere—forced into becoming a wanderer on the face of the earth. His real offense is said to have been his refusal to sleep with one of the scabs in the company boarding house. Holland hailed from Calumet, Mich., where most of the Brown-Corliss stockholders live. The striking machinists of Corliss are preparing for a benefit picnic and ball at Union Park, Racine, Sunday, Aug. 27. The tickets sell for twenty-five cents, and all friends of organized labor ought to give the boys a lift and attend.

There is a prospect that the present grand jury may actually get the street railway company into court on the scandalous extension of the street railway franchise in 1899. It is reported that a certain man has become so racked by remorse or fear of prison that he is on the verge of turning state's evidence. He has been on the point of breaking down several times and the Pfister-Beggs-Rose outfit are alleged to have a detective constantly dogging his steps to see what he does and whom he speaks to. This and the fact that Rose has recently turned his homestead over to his wife, occasions no little talk in certain circles. In regard to the latter item it is said that Mrs. Rose herself went to the register of deeds' office to file the transfer of the homestead and that she poked ten cents over the counter and asked the clerk that waited on her to go and blow himself for cigars. There's nothing like trying to stand in with the clerks, you know, whatever the expense!

The Oshkosh board of education wants Thos. E. Hove, of the Milwaukee board of public works, to make a thorough inspection of the Oshkosh public schools, on the sup-

position that Hove is an expert in such work. It is true that Hove, who is supposed to be versed in the subject of ventilation, has been persistently boosted by certain elements—he is a brother-in-law of ex-gambler house keeper and politician John McCor, so you can guess the rest—as a far famed expert in the interior construction of public buildings, but there are good reasons for believing that his fame has little more to rest on than this artificial stimulation. An instance will show how much he is to be relied on as a public official and how his "judgment" is swayed by petty personal feelings and secret revenges. He was asked to inspect the Tenth Ward school which the building inspector and the fire chief had condemned, and in his burning desire to score against the building inspector, against whom he had a personal pique, his report was warped and as unreliable as it well could be. The school has a fan run by a gas engine which forces outside air through the building, but the belt that connects it with the gas engine runs through large holes in a partition and the suction caused by the rest of the cellar into the fan and thus sends it up into the rooms for the children to breathe. This cellar air consists in part of the fumes from the two large water closet spaces which have insufficient outside ventilation. And all this was satisfactory, according to Hove! It is reported that Hove will decline the Oshkosh invitation. Oshkosh is to be congratulated.

Supervisor Hildan who was so ingenious (?) in his opposition to the new chain title system which the county board committee wished to install to knock the abstract of title trust, was very careful not to state to the meeting, however, that he was a stockholder in an abstract company. A good specimen of the old party "servant of the people."

The Waukegan comrades will hold a picnic at Electric Park, Waukegan, August 13. We wish them lots of good and good returns financially.

A special joint meeting of the Machinist lodges 34, 66, 248, 234, 300, 301, 422, 437 and 496 will be held at Freie Gemeinde hall, Fourth street, Saturday evening, Aug. 12, for the purpose of voting for grand lodge officers and delegates to the A. F. of L. convention. Good speakers and refreshments.

Increase the Circulation.

The great problem with every Socialist paper is to get sufficient circulation so that it may be conducted without loss. Almost all Socialist papers have a heavy deficit and each year witnesses the suspension of lots of them on this account. If the readers of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD will, each one of them can secure at least five new subscribers. Do this—every single one of you—and that will be the end of our deficits. With a paper like ours, the income is scarcely great enough to hire paid solicitors. Consequently, the entire burden of raising our circulation to the point where our income is equal to our most necessary expenses, rests entirely upon our readers. We hope we have made this clear to you. Now to give you additional inspiration in this work, a three month contest has been gotten up, in addition to which liberal premiums are offered. For further particulars see the announcement on page four. Again we say, do not merely read this, think you will do something and then forget all about it. That's what too many readers do. How about you? Are you going to do likewise? Why not be different and show your mettle in the fight for Socialism!

The Brewery Workers' Picnic

Tomorrow Sunday, August 13th, the big picnic and midsummer-night's festival of the united Brewery Workers' Union of the City of Milwaukee will take place in Schlitz Park. Schlitz Park has seen all kinds of gay gatherings, but certainly none more jolly than those of these happy sons of Gambrinus. Furthermore, the Brewery Union, in spite of occasional frictions, are very popular with all the other unions, and thousands of the comrades will not miss the opportunity to attend this picnic with kith and kin. The committee has made great preparations, and is making every effort to make the day as enjoyable as possible to all visitors. There will be athletic feats for the children and also for the grown people, as well as plenty of refreshments and cigars for all who desire them. The net proceeds of the festival will be equally divided among the brewery unions, and used for propaganda purposes. Admission to park and ball only ten cents. Music will be furnished by Frank Mayr's Military Band.

VACATION TRIPS.

Charlevoix, Petoskey, Traverse City and return \$7.00, Mackinac City and return \$6.00, Mackinac Island and return \$6.00, via Pere Marquette Line steamers. Dock at West Water St. Telephone Main 717.

Social-Democratic Notes.

The 6th Ward branch has made arrangements to hold a monster afternoon entertainment and ball at the Vorwaerts Turner Hall, cor. of 3rd and Reservoir ave. One of the features will be to donate a handsome prize to the branch receiving the highest number of votes in a voting contest. To every ticket there will be attached a coupon which is to serve for the purpose of a vote. A fine programme will be arranged for in the afternoon. The branch will most likely be assisted by the East Side Socialist Women's Club in the arrangement of this affair. All branches are requested not to make conflicting dates for this occasion. The entertainment and ball will take place on Sunday, Nov. 19th, 1905.

The Jewish comrades have certainly been hustling things along the last few weeks.

The East Side Women's Club (Socialist) will hold a clench party on the afternoon of September 10th at F. Locke's Hall, 594 4th st.

Always remember the city organization fund.

A subscription to the Herald and to the Vorwaerts means another nail in the coffin of capitalism.

Do try not to forget the Basket Picnic of the 20th Ward branch at Falls Grove, on the Blue Mound Road, one block south from the Hawley Road. This picnic will take place Sunday, August 13th. Bring the children along and enjoy a day's outing.

Comrades Poor and Galbraicht debated the question "Resolved that Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities is beneficial to the People."

Comrade William Arnold spoke at Grove and National Ave. last Saturday night. Comrade E. T. Melms will speak there next Saturday night, August 12th. He will use his charts on this occasion.

The employees of the W. & B. Cigar Co. sent in \$5.00 of the shop organization fund. This is the work that counts, for without funds our party cannot carry on its organization. Thanks to the comrades for their donation.

Comrade E. Seidel delivered an address at Kenosha last Saturday night, and Comrade Chas. Jeske spoke at Racine on the same date.

The 2nd Ward branch will open up its open air meetings at the corner of National and 26th aves. to-night, August 12th. A good speaker will be in attendance.

The Polish Literary Club held a picnic at Heim's Park, cor. of 29th and Lincoln aves. last Sunday afternoon.

The Jewish section held a successful basket picnic at National Grove the same date.

Delegates please take notice that the County Central Committee will hold a meeting at Giljohann's Hall next Monday evening.

City News Notes Man.

DON'T MISS THIS!

One of our principal aims is to increase our circle of readers. There are many reasons for this, chief among which is our desire to secure converts to the cause of Socialism. Every new reader we secure soon becomes an ardent worker in the struggle for the emancipation of the working class from the slavery of wage labor.

We are going to make you an offer that you can't afford to neglect.

We have on hand a limited number of cloth-bound volumes of "Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson. So long as they last we are going to give them away to each cash purchaser of five subscription cards at \$2.00.

But this is not all. We are going to give you a real surprise party. Read this offer and then act quickly, if you want to be in on the ground floor!

One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$5.50
"The Truth About Socialism," by John Collins.....25
"Confessions of Capitalism," by Allan L. Benson......05
"Woman and the Social Problem," by May Wood Simons.....05
"The Agitator"......05
Total.....\$34.00
Five subscription cards at 50c each.....2.50
Grand Total.....\$36.50

Send us \$2.00 cash and we will send you all the above. Sell the cards at 50c each and you get the books absolutely free and a profit of 50 cents besides. Don't forget that the number of cloth-bound copies of "Socialism Made Plain" is limited. Act at once.

Our offer of five cards for \$2.00, on credit, still holds good, if you cannot afford to take advantage of the above offer.

Large Crowds to Waukegan Beach. Many picnics and excursions are going to the Beach this month from Milwaukee, Chicago and other cities. The Beach is becoming a popular place for such and the accommodations and conveniences at this resort help to make picnics most successful. During the hot days in the city the Beach may be considered an ideal cool spot and hundreds may be seen every day along the shores of Waukegan lake. The fishing season is better now than in a number of years and the lake is crowded with fishing boats every day. Call's Orchestra is again satisfying the crowds every afternoon and evening with popular airs.

AT THE THEATERS.

ACADEMY.

Five more performances will be given at the Academy of H. V. Esmond's drama, "When We Were Twenty-one." It is a fine play and superbly acted by the entire company. Following this will be a sensational drama from the book of Conan Doyle called "The Firm of Girdlestone." The dramatization is a most complete one and all the startling incidents in the book will be faithfully portrayed in



SHELDON LEWIS AT THE ACADEMY.

the play. The story of the play will deal with a great diamond robbery, the abduction of a pretty and wealthy girl and the wreck of an unseaworthy old vessel. The scenery will be extensive, this play being in five acts and ten scenes. Beginning the week of August 14, Clyde Fitch's clever and sparkling play, "The Stubbiness of Geraldine," will be given, with Miss Evelyn Vaughan in the leading role.

STAR THEATER.

Jos. Oppenheimer's Fay Foster Company comes to the Star for one week, commencing Saturday eve., Aug. 12. This is one of the best known and most popular organizations that will be seen here this season. The opening part, "Cleopatra in Central Park," is from the pen of



EVA WHEELER AT THE STAR.

George Totten Smith, and is bright and witty with lively musical numbers. In the vaudeville portion are Louis Dacre, The Rozinos, Vivian McIntyre and McAvoy, Bessie Ross, and McNetti, Keegan and Mullaney, sketch artists.

BIJOU THEATER.

The Bijou will open earlier than usual this year, the opening bill, "Child Slaves of New York," being booked for Aug. 30. This play will be followed in turn by last season's successes, "Queen of the White Slaves" and "Her First False Step." Blaney's Across the Pacific" is booked for fair week. Manager Pierce says the outlook is good for a very successful theatrical season throughout the country.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

The Alhambra Theater will open on Sunday matinee, Aug. 20. "The Royal Chef" will be presented. The bookings for the season, 1905-06 were done very quietly, and the results have not been paraded. The Alhambra will present weeks of light musical comedy and extravaganza that will be a delight to Milwaukee theater patrons.

FAIR SHOPS OF SHEET METAL WORKERS.

TINSHOPS.

Brann & Miller, 305 Reed st.
Bauscheck, J., 503 Twelfth st.
Bishop, J., 1339 Cherry st.
Donah, V., 339 Concordia ave.
Jeske, R. & Co., 718 Walnut st.
Kraak & Benstein, 1309 Chestnut st.
Mertz, J. & Co., 628 Winnebago st.
Salentine, H. Y., 227 Reed st.
Stauber & Drasel, 1503 Fond du Lac ave.
Rombarger, Jos., 2015 Cherry st.
Following firms are engaged in the Hardware Trade also:
Lavica, P. J. & Co., 422-424 National ave.
Pritzlaff Bros., 171-173 Reed st.
Stachowiak, Chas., 949 Eighth ave.

COPPERSMITHS.

Sommers, F. X., 666 North Water st.
Weisleder, H., 816 Winnebago st.
Readers of The Herald when they have tinning work to give out should insist on union tinsmiths doing the work. It is a small thing to ask, but it means a good deal to the men who are trying to better their conditions.

ATTENTION, WEST ALLIS!

The Social-Democratic Herald is to be had in West Allis at—
Thos. Madden, Drug Store.
Joe Wright, Barber Shop.
Frank Simonetti, Grocery Store.
Geo. F. Richmond, Newspaper.

DETROIT AND RETURN \$3.00.

Only \$3.00 via Pere Marquette Line Steamers to Detroit and return, August 12th, good to return on or before August 20th. Dock at West Water street. Telephone Main 717.

GRAND PICNIC

AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

GIVEN BY THE

UNITED BREWERY WORKER'S UNIONS OF MILWAUKEE

AT SCHLITZ PARK,

SUNDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1905.

Athletic Games for Children and Adults.

ADMISSION TO PARK AND BALL ONLY 10 CENTS.

Music by Franz Mayr's Military Band.

Last Call of the Season.

If you are looking for a nice, nobby new suit for almost half its original cost,—this is your last chance—



\$7.50 Single and Double Breasted, all wool, fancy mixtures, now \$5.00.

\$10.00 Single and Double Breasted, fancy worsted suits, now \$7.00.

\$12.00 Single and Double Breasted, in fancy checks and stripes, now \$8.00.

\$15.00 extra fine quality, in Single and Double Breasted, all go at \$10.00.

Boys' Knee Pants, 4 to 16 years, at 25c and up.

Men's Pants, all Union-Made, an entire new line to select from—90c to \$5.00.

CALL EARLY AND GET THE BEST BARGAIN.

PLAUM CLOTHING & TAILORING CO.

491-493 Eleventh Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Are Your Evenings Slow?

And is it sometimes hard to entertain your guests?

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It Supplies Every Want in the Way of Music and Entertainment.

CALL AND HEAR ONE.

GEO. H. EICHHOLZ, 1840 FOND DU LAC AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Confessions of Capitalism,

BY ALLAN L. BENSON.

To Socialist Locals Everywhere!

If you really want to deserve the name of Socialist Local Branch, order "CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM," by Allan L. Benson, in large quantities. Distribute them all over your territory. It will make Socialists; it will make party members; it will increase your vote; it will make readers of Socialist papers and other literature as no other book has ever done. The book should be in the hands of everybody in the United States. Socialists everywhere should carry sufficient copies in their pockets and at each opportunity clinch their arguments with one of these books. Get your organization to order a lot.

Single copies, 5c; Thirty, \$1.00; One hundred, \$2.75; Five hundred, \$12.50; One thousand, \$15.00.

Send for complete catalogue of books, free for the asking.

Social-Democratic Herald,

344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE NEW AUTOMOBILE SUPPLY STORE

481 THIRD STREET, CORNER CHERRY.

BICYCLES, RACYCLES and PHONOGRAPHS

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.

A large assortment of Second-Hand Bicycles, All kinds of Tires, Coaster Brakes, Pedals, Saddle, Handle Bars, Etc. REPAIR PARTS FOR ALL MAKES OF BICYCLES AND AUTOMOBILES.

WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF BICYCLES AND AUTOMOBILE MERCHANDISE IN THE CITY.

PRICES POSITIVELY THE LOWEST. JOSE SCHOSTAK.

PHONE WHITE 3000.

1000 N. 1st St. Milwaukee, Wis.

ACADEMY

Five More Times—When We Were Twenty-one

Beginning Monday Eve., Aug. 14

THE NEW THAMHOUSER CO.

In the Sensational Drama

THE FIRM OF GIRDLESTONE

Bromelized from the book by Conan Doyle

PRICES: Every Eve., 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

MATS. Thurs., Sat. Sun., 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c.

NEXT WEEK—Clyde Fitch's Clever Play, THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE

THE COOL TEMPERATURE NEPT AT 65°

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